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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 15, 1924
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Library Book Outlook

December is generally considered a quiet month as regards ordinary new book publishing. Nevertheless the past fortnight offers some interesting new book-titles for library consideration.

There is an unusually large variety of new titles in Literature. Thomas Hardy's Universe, by Ernest Brennecke (820.1, Small-Maynard, $3), is an essay on the philosophy and intellectual content of Hardy's works. Essays on the Romantic Poets, by Soloman F. Gingerich (821, Macmillan, $2.25), contains studies of Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Byron. Fame's Twilight, by Kenneth N. Colvile (820.1, Small-Maynard, $5), studies nine English men of letters, including John Gower, John Lyly, Abraham Cowley and George MacDonald. Contemporary French Literature, by René Lalou (840, Knopf, $3.50), is a translation from the French. Tragedy, by William Macneile Dixon (808.2, Longmans, $2), is a comprehensive discussion of the art by a Glasgow University professor. The Living Drama, by Nellie B. Miller (808.2, Century, $2.50), treats of historical developments and modern movements, and is primarily designed for use by study-groups. The Short Story's Mutations, by Frances Newman (808.3, Huebsch, $2.50), shows, by example and comment, the development of the form, from Petronius to Paul Morand.

The Best of Carlyle, compiled by Thomas Orr Glenncross (824, Scribner, $1.50), Selections from George Borrow, with essays by Richard Ford, Leslie Stephen, and George Saintsbury, and an introduction and notes by Humphrey S. Milford (824, Oxford Univ. Pr., $1.20), and A Hudson Anthology, compiled by Edward Garnett (824, Dutton, $3), ought to prove useful introductions and guides to the respective authors.

Biographies are also fairly numerous. A. H. Savage-Landor's Everywhere (Stokes, 2 v., $10) contains the memoirs of the noted explorer, with interesting experiences in all parts of the world. Hnry Wickham Steed's Through Thirty Years (Doubleday-Page, 2 v., $5) is the personal narrative of the Editor of the London *Times*. Pascal D'Angelo, Son of Italy (Macmillan, $2) is a short autobiography of the young pick-and-shovel poet whose verse appears frequently in the magazines.

Léon Bazalgette's Henry Thoreau, Bachelor of Nature (Harcourt-Brace, $3), translated by Van Wyck Brooks, is dramatic in design and sympathetic in treatment. Ford Madox Ford's Joseph Conrad (Little-Brown, $2.50) is a personal remembrance by Conrad's sometime collaborator. Don C. Seitz's Joseph Pulitzer (Simon and Schuster, $5) is a tribute to the former owner of the New York *World*.

In Travel we have The Land of St. Francis of Assisi, by Gabriel Faure (914.5, Medici Society, $2.50), describing Umbria; The Romance of New Russia, by Magdeleine Marx (914.7, Seltzer, $2), picturing life in Soviet Russia; and The Road to Timbuktu, by Lady Dorothy Mills (916.6, Small-Maynard, $5), comprising travels in West Africa.

The Invisible Woman, by Herbert Quick (Bobbs-Merrill, $2), completes the author's Mid-West trilogy.

Laurence Binyon's Golden Treasury of Modern Lyrics (821.08, Macmillan, $1.75) carries the original Golden Treasury on thru the Victorian Age to the present.

A Handbook of Solar Eclipses, by Isabel E. M Lewis (523, Duffield, $1.25), deals particularly with the forthcoming January eclipses. Rivers and Lakes, by Martin A. C. Hinton (551, Macmillan, $2.40), recounts the story of their development.

Those libraries which have the first two series of Impressions and Comments, by Havelock Ellis, will doubtless want to add the new third—and final—series (828, Houghton-Mifflin, $3), which rounds out the author's philosophy of living.

Emma Goldman's My Disillusionment in Russia is said to have been published at the time in an incomplete form, a large part of the manuscript having gone astray. The missing portion is now being published as a separate work, under the title of My Further Disillusionment in Russia (947, Doubleday-Page, $1.50).

Musical Laughs, by Henry T. Finck (780, Funk and Wagnalls, $1.75) contains the humorous incidents of Mr. Finck's career of forty-three years as musical editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

Will Rogers' Illiterate Digest (817, A. and C. Boni, $2) is certainly funny, and contains, besides, some shrewd satiric hits on present-day men and affairs. Its crudeness of form is clearly intentional.

The High-School Principal, by Leonard V. Koos (373, Houghton-Mifflin, $1.20), is one of the Riverside Educational Monographs. It treats of training, experience, and responsibilities.

Several other new books on subjects already more or less fully covered by older books, are worth mentioning. The Fruit of the Family Tree, by Albert E. Wiggam (575, Bobbs-Merrill, $3), is a book on heredity, by the author of The New Decalogue of Science. Electrical Amusements and Experiments, by Charles R. Gibson (621.3, Lippincott, $2.50), describes illusions and conjuring tricks that are easily managed. Unmasking Our Minds, by David Seabury (150, Boni and Liveright, $2.50), explains to the average person the new viewpoints of psychology. Meal-Planning and Table-Service in the American Home, by N. B. Bailey (642, Manual Arts Press, $2), is designed for use in no-servant homes. How to Work Your Way Through College, by Raymond F. Sullivan (378, Clode, $2), includes 250 money-making hints.

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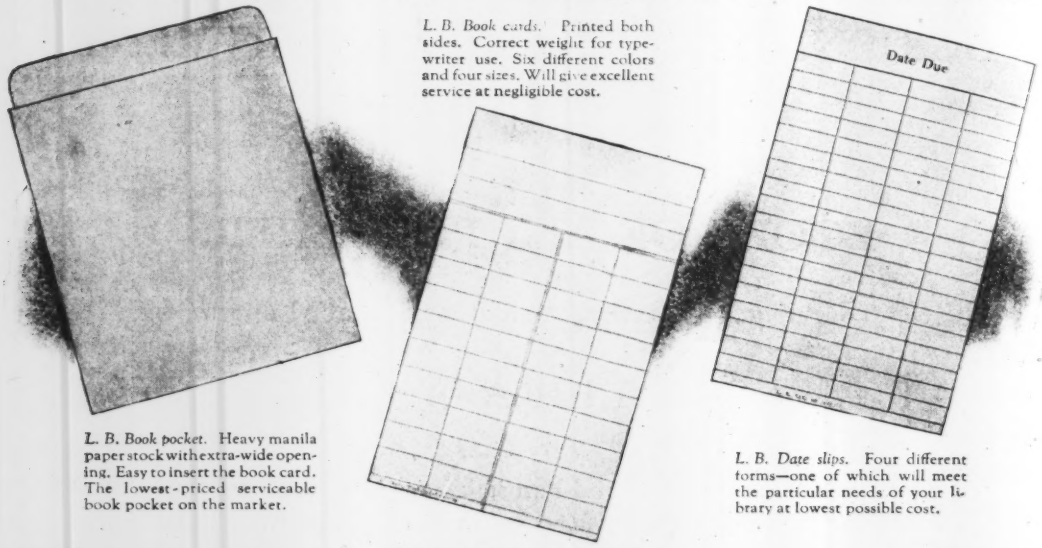

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 15, 1924

The Library in the Modern Hospital

BY DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL
Medical Director, Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

ALTHO the topic on which I have been asked to address you relates to hospitals generally, you understand, I am sure, that for many years, my attention has been given almost entirely to nervous and mental disorders, and to hospitals in which these disorders are treated. I can, however, truly say that I have had exceptional opportunities to become familiar with all types of hospitals of this class and with the needs of the patients treated in them.

Notwithstanding this limitation, your chairman must, I am sure, have believed that I should be able to contribute something of value or she would not have invited me. I am afraid, however, that she may have assumed from my interest in the subject, that I possessed a corresponding knowledge and understanding of the library and its use, and in that you may be disappointed. In such case you may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that, as a means of training the directors of hospitals in regard to the value, methods and needs of the hospital library, hardly anything you could devise could surpass luring him into accepting an invitation to address this group. You are, of course, well aware that hospital executives are obliged to give attention to many problems and departments belonging to the hospital organization and work, and that the library is not likely to be first in their consideration. I should not be surprised, therefore, if our own library should profit by the attention to its condition and administration which I have been obliged to give to them in preparation for this occasion.

Possibly, in inviting a director of a hospital for nervous and mental disorders, your chairman felt that the knowledge and experience obtained in a hospital of this type might be of a kind that could be turned to good account in all types of hospitals and in the utilization of books and reading in the treatment of the sick generally. These are agencies which must exercise their influence thru the mind, and are, therefore, more likely to be valued and applied with understanding in a hospital in which the treatment is directed especially to the minds of the patients, than in other hospitals. You will recall that at the conference held two years ago, Dr. Lavinder of the United States Public Health Service in an address before this group said that "in modern hospitals the psychology of the patient has become a matter of paramount importance and no modern hospital can afford to neglect this point of view. This, of course, opens up a field of therapy in which a hospital library service must prove beneficial." This is quoted because, if said by me, it would probably be discounted as due to my view as a specialist. It will, however, I believe, be generally agreed to that the psychological aspects of illness are receiving more attention and are more clearly recognized than ever before. It is realized that the reaction of an individual to disease-producing agencies and conditions, even those which produce organic changes in the tissues of the body, is, to a considerable extent, determined and shaped by his state of mind. Also that physical symptoms and even complete disability may be produced by influences which operate thru the emotions and thoughts, and that these conditions may be cured by measures directed to the mind. All will recall how, during the War, much was said and written about reconstruction methods in the treatment of the disabled soldiers. Whole libraries of articles and books were written to explain the value of these methods and to describe their application to the rehabilitation of the soldier physically, mentally, socially and industrially. The necessary medical and surgical treatment was to be supplemented by measures designed to maintain the soldiers' morale and bring into play all his natural physical and mental recuperative powers. Occupational and physical therapy, exercises and games, recreational measures,

vocational training, and a system of social and economic readjustment entered into the program laid out. It can hardly be claimed that the system so widely heralded was ever fully developed, or even maintained at the highest level reached during the War period. And still less can it be noted that a similar system has yet been generally adopted for the rehabilitation of the disabled in civil life. Nevertheless, something of value was accomplished. The principles so widely discussed, and to some extent applied, are seen to be sound, and the war literature and the developments which were here and there accomplished, revealed their value. An impetus was given to a movement in the direction of the employment in the treatment of the sick of measures directed to the whole personality of the patient, measures which operated thru his mental as well as his physical processes. In a scheme of this kind, such as modern medicine is gradually developing, all agencies which can be used with some precision in shaping the feelings, thoughts, and activities of the sick and convalescent are of value. You already know far better than I can tell you what reading, and books, and an organized library are able to do in influencing the mentality and welfare of individuals generally, and of communities and whole races. It will be generally conceded that these are among the most powerful influences. A library is now regarded as one of the essentials in the equipment of any well organized community. And inasmuch as hospitals, and especially the large public hospitals, are communities and in the case of the national and state hospitals not infrequently communities of several thousand people, an accepted reason for the establishment of a library can be easily presented. In the beginning I doubt if many of us thought of the hospital library as serving any different purpose than that of any other community.

In the treatment of the sick, however, no agency can properly take rank as a therapeutic resource unless it is used with some degree of system and precision as a means of overcoming the disability of the patient. Sunshine, pure air, water, physical exercise, games and play, and occupation are all health producing agencies, but it is only when they are directed with understanding to the specific problems of illness that they take on the character of definite therapeutic resources. Whether or not the powerful influence of books and an organized library can be utilized in this somewhat precise way in the treatment of the sick is a question which, I believe, can best be determined by the librarian. Many physicians will be interested, some more than others, and may aid by helping in securing support, explaining the problems, and advising concerning the methods, but few will do more than this. The librarians must themselves seek to understand the problems of the sick and to supply the needs presented from the resources of their personal and professional equipment.

My own education in the subject, if I can so dignify the meagre understanding I possess, began many years ago in a large state hospital. There were a good many books which were distributed about rather casually and were looked upon as among the comforts which were provided for the patients. It happened that a physician whose health had become permanently impaired was a patient in the hospital. He recovered from the condition which had occasioned his admission, tho he continued to be seriously handicapped by physical illness. He was given an appointment as teacher of an instruction and diversional class which was conducted for the patients. He was well educated, unselfish, and deeply interested in the patients and in the hospital generally. I had an opportunity of observing how he utilized the library, organizing it as best he could without technical training, improving the character of the books, greatly increasing the distribution, and by his suggestion and advice raising the level of interest and taste of those to whom books were issued. The change was so striking that ever since then the hospital library has, in my estimation, taken its place as a positive factor in the hospital life and the treatment of the patients. It will, of course, be readily understood that in a hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental disorders, the mental factors are given special consideration and that measures of treatment which operate thru the mind have been developed and employed more fully and with more precision than in other types of hospitals. It may be interesting and useful to you, therefore, if I review briefly the way in which the library has developed at Bloomingdale Hospital during the past ten years. I would not have you think that this development presents anything of exceptional merit. It can, no doubt, be duplicated or greatly surpassed by the developments which have been accomplished in other hospitals. It should be understood that the library has merely shared in an advancement which has been made in every department of the hospital to enable it to meet

the requirements of modern medicine and psychiatry, and it has, perhaps, not received the attention and support which would have enabled it to operate to best advantage. Nevertheless, I am sure that your chairman must have felt that what we have done has been in the right direction or she would not have asked me to address you; and a statement of actual experience is, I believe, always of value to workers in the same field.

Bloomingdale Hospital is, as you may know, a hospital for nervous and mental disorders. It is really a department of a general hospital, tho for a hundred years it has been conducted as an entirely separate institution. It is conducted by the Society of the New York Hospital, a benevolent corporation, and receives no public funds whatsoever. It was formerly known as Bloomingdale Asylum but has gradually taken on the functions of an intensive treatment hospital; and, especially during the past ten years, has elaborated its organization and equipment in response to the growing requirements of modern medicine and psychiatry. The hospital accommodates 300 patients, and the number of physicians, nurses and other persons employed in their study and treatment and in the administration of the hospital is over 400. Including the families which live on the property there is a total hospital population of nearly 800. In 1914, or ten years ago, there was no organized library. The hospital possessed a good many books which were distributed in bookcases in the various sitting-rooms of the quarters occupied by patients. The hall for convalescent men contained the largest single collection. There was no one in charge of the books and no organized way of attending to their distribution or to the library needs of the patients or employees. No reference to the library had, for many years, been made in the annual report of the hospital. A show of interest appeared in the report of 1914, however, in which it was stated that 44 volumes had been added to the general library during the year. It was also stated that during the year, the position of librarian and musician had been established and an appointment made. It was felt, at this time, that the appointment of a trained librarian who would devote herself entirely to library work was too radical a step to take, and perhaps hardly justifiable under the existing circumstances. The increasing attention and interest accomplished by means of this appointment is indicated by the statements in the next year's report, 1915. The number of volumes added to the general library that year was 136, and the addition of 66 volumes to the medical library, and 14 volumes to the nurses' library, is also mentioned. The next year the report states that 317 volumes were added to the libraries; 264 were to the general library. For the first time the circulation is mentioned, 3787 volumes. In the following year, 1917, it is stated that the books of the general library had been collected into a central room which had been suitably equipped for the purpose. In this year the number of volumes added was 695 of which 586 were for the general library. The circulation rose to 4513 volumes. The medical library had also been placed in new quarters and was being steadily elaborated, and the need of more adequate organization and administration was plain to be seen. During this period we were greatly encouraged and aided by Miss Kathleen Jones who was then in charge of the library of McLean Hospital. The plan of utilizing the person employed as musician, for which position funds were available, as librarian had provided for a good start in the establishment of the library on a proper footing. It was now clear, however, that a trained librarian who would devote her full time to the libraries and to the use of the books in the treatment of the patients, should be engaged. This was accomplished the following year, 1918. The circulation of that year was 6893 volumes, and for the first time the number issued to employees, 1008, was mentioned. The first librarian was Miss Helen Letson, a graduate of the University of Minnesota. She remained until 1922 when she was succeeded by Miss Virginia Frost, a graduate of Radcliffe College and Simmons College Library School, who is still with us. The object of employing a trained librarian to take charge of the libraries, was, according to the report, "with a view of giving them a more specific place in the active agencies for promoting the welfare of the hospital population." It is noteworthy that the report does not designate the library as a definite therapeutic agency. The reference in the annual report for 1923 comes more nearly to doing this in stating that "The use of the library has thus been extended and the advantage of employing a trained librarian who devotes her full time to the work and co-operates with the physicians in securing for the patients the advantages of profitable reading has been demonstrated." Since the first steps were taken for the organization of the libraries of the hospital, there has been year by year a steady advance in the use of the books and in the service which the general library has furnished in the treatment of the patients. Beginning in 1920 the record of circulation published in the annual report shows the issues to men and women patients and to

employees separately. In 1923 the circulation had risen from the 3787 of 1916, and the 6893 of 1918, to 11,616. It is noteworthy, however, that the increase of the distribution to employees, from 1008 in 1918 to 3600 in 1923 (257 per cent), was much greater than the increase to patients (68.5 per cent). Also that the increase to women patients, from 2761 in 1920 to 4401 in 1923 (60 per cent) was greater than that to men patients which was 3328 in 1920 and 3615 in 1923 (8 per cent). This is, in a measure, due to the fact that until 1917 most of the books were placed in the men's sitting rooms and the men's department had more nearly reached the saturation point when the librarian commenced work. The number of admissions and discharges is also somewhat larger in the women's department. The librarian also reports that as a rule, she finds that the men require more suggestions and more urging to read something at first than the women.

The increase in the use of the library has been brought about by the attention given by the librarian. In 1921 a catalog of the library was printed by the men's occupational department and copies were made accessible to all the patients and employees. New books are posted in the dining rooms and other places where the notices will be seen. The librarian makes regular trips thru the patients' halls with a cartload of books. She gets acquainted with the patients, and in co-operation with the physicians endeavors to use her resources in interesting them in suitable books. The number of patients who can visit the library room is, because of their condition, necessarily somewhat limited. In order to inform the librarian of the problems presented by the individual patients she attends the weekly conferences which the charge physicians hold with the heads of departments and chief nurses for the purpose of explaining to them the characteristics and needs of the patients admitted to the hospital since the previous conference. She is also given an opportunity of attending the lectures given by the physicians to the nurses in training. Thus, by means of her own observation and experience with the patients and the information obtained from the physicians, she is gradually becoming more and more intelligent concerning the problems presented by the patients and more skillful in applying her resources in dealing with them. It is only by such methods as these that the hospital library can become a real therapeutic agency, and you can understand what I meant when I said that whether or not the powerful influence of books and an organized library can be utilized in the precise way required of a real therapeutic resource can best be determined by the librarians. Some special fitness for the work is essential. This may be secured thru training and experience, and it is encouraging to note that special courses for hospital librarians are now available. Part of this course should consist of a considerable period of practice under supervision in a hospital with a well managed library.

In order to facilitate the use of the library by those employed at the hospital, a system of circulation has been adopted. All are kept informed of the accessions by posted notices, and the library is kept open one evening a week for their special benefit. The librarian talks to the nurses on books and reading with special reference to the needs of the sick. We can plainly see how this field of work can be further developed with advantage, but the librarian is already fully occupied. Her duties include the management of the medical and nursing libraries as well as of the general library. These contain more than 2500 volumes and, altho the duties connected with them are reduced to a minimum, they nevertheless require considerable attention. The position of librarian has grown in importance since it was established. It ranks with the directors of the important study and treatment departments such as the dietary, occupational therapy, physical therapy and recreational departments, and one can see how, with more precise training and growing experience, the librarian may become more and more capable of contributing with definite precision to the medical, social and economic care of the sick.

In the selection of books for the patients' reading considerable care is necessary. At Bloomingdale Hospital, the lists prepared by the librarian are, before they are sent to the dealer, scrutinized by one of the physicians. The books are then received only for approval. An experienced hospital librarian develops such judgment in the selection of books that little help is required from the physician. Doubtful books only need be submitted for examination. In the same way, in guiding the reading of individual patients the librarian finds it necessary frequently to consult the physicians.

A segregated budget for the support of the library has not yet been adopted at Bloomingdale Hospital. There is, of course, an item for salary in the budget but the other expenditures are taken from the general maintenance fund. They are, therefore, subject to fluctuation tho ordinarily a monthly expenditure of twenty-five dollars for books for the general

library is allowed without scrutiny. Anything above this is subject to special inquiry. Magazines, of which 65 are subscribed for, are provided for separately once a year. The medical and nursing libraries are also financed separately.

I have, at the risk of boring you, related in some detail the development and methods of management of the hospital library with which I am most familiar. It seemed to me that such a statement of experience might be the best contribution I could make to your conference. As already explained, the attention which the director of the hospital is able to give to the library is exceedingly small. Starting with a belief in the value of books and reading and of trained service, and a readiness to encourage and support whatever seemed to be most advisable and within the means available, a development along lines which seemed to meet wants as they appeared and which met with approval from those most affected followed. Many of the details are not known to me now, and much of what has been presented was looked up for the occasion with such limitations, and from knowledge and experience confined practically to one small hospital, that one hesitates to formulate general conclusions and recommendations. Having explained to you, however, on what they are based, the following may be presented as the teaching of our experience:

(1) A hospital population needs a library for the same reasons that other communities need one. Even when a public library is nearby, the sick in the hospitals are unable to go to it.

(2) The influence of reading upon the mind may also, however, be used with benefit in dealing with the mental aspects of illness generally and especially with illnesses in which disorders of the mind are the principal characteristic.

(3) To accomplish this effectively it is necessary to have available a library of specially selected books and periodicals and the service of a specially qualified librarian.

(4) The librarian should be a person who is genuinely interested in people and who finds satisfaction in aiding with their problems.

(5) She should by training and experience have obtained a working insight into the problems of the physically and mentally ill.

(6) Probably the best place to obtain the practical instruction and training needed is a hospital for nervous and mental disorders.

(7) The hospital library should receive from the business and medical managers of the hospital well defined consideration and support. It can properly be regarded as a department of special therapeutics and the librarian should rank with the directors of similar departments.

(8) In the selection of books for the library and for individual patients, the librarian should receive the co-operation and advice of the physicians.

(9) The library should be accessible to all persons employed by the hospital, and the librarian should aid them to select books of value to them. She should also instruct the nurses in the use of reading in the care of the sick.

(10) The medical and nursing libraries of the hospital should be under the management of the trained librarian.

(11) Hospital librarians should, by means of their observations, studies, training and experience, contribute substantially to the further development of libraries and reading in the treatment of the sick.

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Mr. J. F. Jameson, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., writes: "I have a complete set of *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, of which the first sixty-eight volumes are handsomely bound in half-morocco, while the remaining eighty are in parts. I should like to give this, as a memorial of a former owner, to a library which does not possess *Harper's Magazine* and would agree to bind the unbound volumes, in buckram or otherwise."

There are a few reserve sets of the Final Reports of the Minnesota Geological and Natural History Survey, which will be sent free to those libraries with geological collections which are willing to pay transportation. The set consists of five large folio volumes, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Volume 6, which is out of print, is only a collection of maps included in volumes 1-6. Address University Librarian, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Hackley Public Library has been widely advertising during the past few years, yet all records for distance which its publicity has gone were eclipsed recently when several photographs were sent to Ployesti, Roumania, to be published in a Rumanian magazine, in response to a request by Madame Flora Parvulescu, at the Paris Library School last summer.

Books for Every Hour in the Day

COMPILED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL *for November* 15.

1:30-5 p.m.——Business—Clubs—Society.

CHECKERS, DRAUGHTS

794.56 Pardon, George F., and Andrew Anderson. Backgammon and draughts. Stokes, n.d.

794.37 Barker, Charles F. The American checker-player. De Wolfe, 1905(?)

794.57 Call, William T. The common checker player: second double corner.

794.39 ——. Rambles with the switcher. Author, 1916.

794.81 ——. The safe checker player: the back side.

794.35 Dunne, Frank. Draughts praxis. McKay, n.d.

794.36 Mitchell, David A. Checkers. Penn., 1918.

794.76 Wood, William J., *ed.* Draughts.

CHESS

794.41 Cunnington, E. E. Chess lessons for beginners. Dutton, n.d.

794.28 Capablanca, José R. My chess career. Macmillan, 1920.

791.61 ——Chess traps and stratagems. Dutton, n. d.

794.20 Morphy, Paul C. Morphy's games of chess. Macmillan, 1916.

794.23 Young, Franklin K. The major tactics of chess. Little, 1898.

794.12 ——and Edwin C. Howell. The minor tactics of chess. Little, n. d.

DANCING

793.144 Burchenal, Elizabeth, *ed.* Dances of the people. Schirmer, 1913.

793.106 Castle, Vernon and Irene. Modern dancing. Harper, 1914.

793.85 Crampton, Charles W., *comp.* The folk dance book. Barnes, 1909.

793.126 Duryea, and others. Dance songs of the nations.

793.163 Elsom, James C., and Blanch M. Trilling. Social games and group dances. Lippincott, 1919.

793.101 Flitch, John E. C. Modern dancing and dancers. Lippincott, 1912.

793.91 Gulick, Luther H. The healthful art of dancing. Doubleday, 1910.

793.186 Hinman, Mary W. Gymnastic and folk dancing. 5v. Barnes, 1923.

793.129 Holt. How to dance the revived ancient dances.

793.138 Kinney, Troy and Margaret. Social dancing of to-day. Stokes, 1914.

793.183 Serova. Nature dancing.

793.178 Stecher, William A. Games and dances; 3rd ed. McVey, 1920.

MAH JONG

795.28 Babcock, J. P. Rules for Mah Jongg. New York: Mah Jongg Sales Co. of America.

795.27 Bray, Jean. How to play Mah Jongg. Putnam, 1923.

MOTORING

913.239 Barzini, Luigi. Pekin to Paris. Kennerley, 1908.

913.253 Fisher, Harriet W. A woman's world tour in a motor. Lippincott, 1911.

9173.92 Gladding, Effie P. Across the continent by the Lincoln highway. Brentanos, 1915.

914.117 Gunnison, Herbert F. Two Americans in a motor car touring in Europe. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1905.

9174.38 Hale, Louise Closser. We discover New England. Dodd, 1915.

9144.91 Hale, Walter. The ideal motor tour in France. Dodd, 1914.

914.147 Hand, Alice J., and Frederick H. Abroad in a runabout. McClurg, 1911.

914.128 Mansfield, Milburg F. The automobilist abroad. Page, 1907.

9142.131 Murphy, Thomas D. In unfamiliar England. Page, 1910.

91778.28 ——On sunset highways in California. Page, 1915.

9173.91 Post, Emily. By motor to the Golden Gate. Appleton, 1916.

9142.141 Shackelton, Robert. Four on a tour in England. Hearst's International. 1914.

828.W462 Wells, Carolyn. Rubaiyat of a motor car. Dodd, 1906.

9171.51 Wilby, Thomas W. A motor tour through Canada. Lane, 1913.

914.139 Wood, Augustus T. and Bertram R. Ribbon roads: A motor tour abroad. Putnam, 1910.

MOVIES

770.94 Bollman, Gladys and Henry. Motion pictures for community needs. Holt, 1922.

770.101 Ellis and Thornborough. Motion pictures in education.

770.92 Lindsay, Vachel. The art of the moving picture. Macmillan, 1923.
770.76 Münsterberg, Hugo. The photoplay: a psychological study. Appleton, 1916.
770.60 Sargent, Epes W. The technique of the photoplay. Moving Picture World, 1916.
770.100 Van Loan, Herbert H. "How I did it." Box 493, Los Angeles: Author.
770.98 Welsh, Robert E. A-B-C of motion pictures. Harper, 1916.

MUSIC

780.95 Antcliffe, Herbert. How to enjoy music. Dutton, 1921.
7809.18 Cooke, James F. Standard history of music. Presser, 1910.
781.24 Custer, Ella W. The sources of the power of music. Mosher, 1917.
7809.20 Finck, Henry T. Success in music and how it is won. Presser, 1923.
785.3 Goepp, Philip H. Symphonies and their meaning. Lippincott, 1913.
780.96 Greene. How to listen to good music and encourage the taste in instrumental and vocal music.
780.82 Kobbé, Gustave. How to appreciate music, Moffat, 1906.
130.36 Patterson, Charles B. The rhythm of life. Crowell, 1916.
150.172 Seashore, Carl E. The psychology of musical talent. Silver, 1919.
7809.15 Whitcomb, Ida P. Young people's story of music. Dodd, 1908.

GOLF

796.95 Barnes, James M. Picture analysis of golf strokes. Lippincott, 1919.
796.105 Ouimet, Francis. Golf facts for young people. Century, 1921.
797.44 Travers, Jerme D. and Grantland Rice. The winning shot. Doubleday, 1915.
796.100 Vardon, Harry. The complete golfer. Doubleday, 1906.

HIKING

9174.42 Chamberlain, Allen. Vacation tramps in New England highlands. Houghton, 1919.
824.F73 Hyatt, Alfred H., *comp.* The footpath way. Jacobs, 1906.
796.89 Fordyce, Claude P. Towing afoot. Macmillan, 1918.
824.T39 In praise of walking.

SWIMMING

796.84 Brown, Joseph H. P. Modern swimming. Small, 1916.
796.97 Handley, L. de B. Swimming and watermanship. Macmillan, 1918.
796.90 Kellermann, Annette. How to swim. Doran, 1918.

TENNIS

797.43 Mallory, Molla Bjurstedt, and Samuel Crowther. Tennis for women. Doubleday, 1916.
797.36 Hall, Miriam. Tennis for girls. Robertson, 1914.
797.38 McLoughlin, Maurice. Tennis as I play it. Doran, 1915.
796.112 Tilden, William T., Jr. Singles and doubles. Doran, 1923.
796.99 Vaile, P. A. The backhand book. Chicago: T. E. Wilson, 1920.

6-7:30 p. m.——DINING

642.3 Adams, Sara S. How to set the table for every occasion. New York: Derryvale Linen Co., 1919.
643.7 Alexander. The table and how to decorate it.
642.5 Chambers. Breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners, how to plan them, how to serve them, how to behave at them.
641.53 Ellwanger. The pleasures of the table.
641.76 Farmer, Fannie M. Catering for special occasions. McKay, 1911.
641.79 ——What to have for dinner. Dodge, 1905.
642.6 Murphy, Claudia Q. The history of the art of table setting. 41 Madison Square W., New York: Author, 1921.
643.6 Thompson. Food and feeding.

7:30-11 p. m.——RECREATION

BRIDGE

795.16 Elwell, Joseph B. The principles, rules and laws of auction bridge. Scribner, 1912.
795.21 Foster, Robert F. Pirate bridge. Dutton, 1917.
795.24 Metcalfe, Arthur R. Bridge that wins.

READING

804.Q4 Couch, Arthur Quiller. On the art of reading. Putnam, 1920.
804.D77 Doyle, A. Conan. Through the magic door. McClure, 1908.
824.Egl Egan, Maurice F. Confessions of a book-lover. Doubleday, 1922.
028.21 Fitch, George H. Comfort found in good old books. Elder, 1911.
824.64 Ruskin, John. Sesame and lilies.
804.Shl Shaylor, Joseph. The pleasures of literature and the solace of books. Barse, 1911.

801.Sm5 Smith, C. Alphonso. What can literature do for me? Doubleday, 1913.
028.29 Stidger, W. Leroy. The place of books in the life we live. Doran, 1922.
801.St7 Story. Books that are the hearts of man.

THEATRE

792.54 Belasco, David. The theatre through its stage door. Harper, 1919.
792.46 Cannan, Gilbert. The joy of the theatre. Dutton, 1913.
828.L468 Leacock, Stephen. Over the footlights. Dodd, 1923.
793.153 Matthews, Brander. A book about the theater. Scribner, 1916.
792.10 Moderwell, Hiram K. The theatre of to-day. Lane, 1914.
792.26 Eaton, Walter Prichard. At the New Theatre and others. Small, 1910.

11-11:15 p. m.——PRAYER

264.15 Fosdick, Harry E. The meaning of prayer. Association Press, 1915.
264.14 Gordon, Samuel D. Quiet talks on prayer. Revell, 1901.
264.8 Myers, Cortland. Real prayer. Revell, 1911.
264.6 Strong, Anna L. The psychology of prayer. University of Chicago Press, 1909.

11:15-6:30 a. m.——SLEEP, DREAMS

135.8 Bergson, Henri L. Dreams. Huebsch, 1914.
6138.10 Bruce, Henry A. B. Sleep and sleeplessness. Little, 1915.
135.7 Ellis, Havelock. The world of dreams. Houghton, 1911.
*135.9 Freud, Sigmund. The interpretation of dreams. Macmillan, 1915.
135.6 Hubbard, Elbert, *ed.* Dreams and their meaning. Roycrofters, 1922.
135.2 Lyman, Henry M. Insomnia and other disorders of sleep. Chicago Medical Book Co., 1907.
135.5 Manacéïne, Marie de. Sleep. Scribner, 1910.
6121.3 Shepard, John F. The circulation and sleep. Macmillan, 1914.
6137.18 Walsh, William S. Yours for sleep. Dutton, 1920.

A Library Crossword Puzzle

A PUBLICITY DEVICE BY LOUIS N. FEIPEL, EDITOR OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

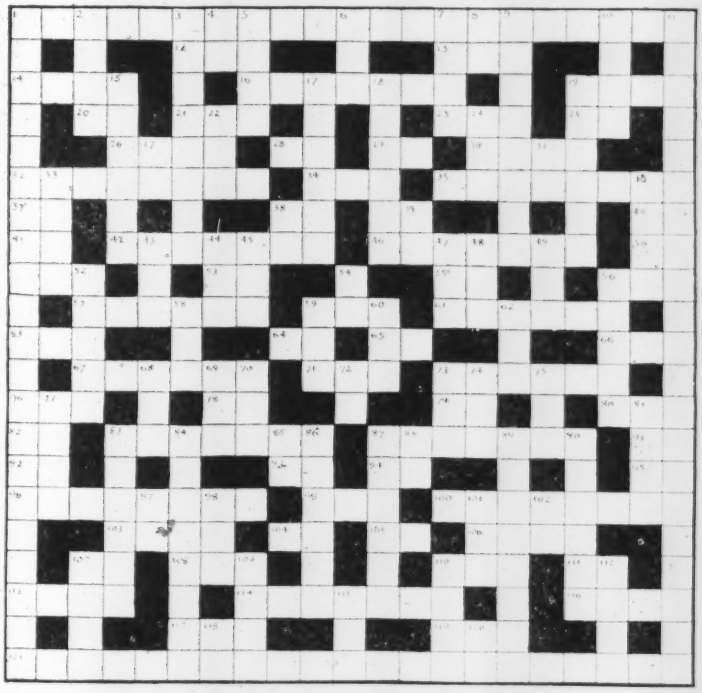
HORIZONTALS

1 A prominent Brooklyn agency for self-education.
12 The goddess of malicious mischief.
13 An important Chinese dynasty.
14 Abbreviation of a famous university.
16 A State of the Union.
19 A tribe of Southeast Africa.
20 A diphthong.
21 Philippine term for half of a cocoanutshell.
23 Name of a letter of the alphabet.
25 An Anglo-Saxon suffix.
26 A sudden misfortune.
28 A preposition.
29 Another preposition.
30 A stay.
32 A commodity furnished by the above indicated institution.
34 A Portuguese coin.
35 A Christian minister.
37 An Egyptian deity.
38 A letter of the Greek alphabet.
40 A preposition.
41 An academic degree.
42 A suburb of London.
46 Continuous rapid chirping.
50 A state abbreviation.
51 A Greek letter.
53 Another State abbreviation.
55 An adverb.
56 A kind of fish.
57 One of the sub-agencies of the above-mentioned institution.
59 A component part of many American city names.
61 An American author and translator.
63 A medieval church symbol.
64 A river of southern Europe.
65 The King of Bashan.
66 An ecclesiastical abbreviation.
67 To empower.
71 Sagacity.
73 A kind of beating or tapping.
76 A color.
78 A term used in heraldry.
79 An ancient Roman coin.
80 A kind of conflict.
82 A printing term.
83 Oriental.
87 A Greek lyre.
91 A technological, academic degree.
92 Abbreviation of a medical term.
93 A suffix used in nouns.
94 A preposition.
95 Variant form of a Latin prefix.
96 Done without speech or the aid of symbols.
99 A local American term for a gamin.
100 An Italian sculptor and architect.
103 A township in Kansas.
104 An exclamation.
105 The Memphite god of the mid-day sun.
106 A high Turkish official.

107 Abbreviation of a chemical element.
108 Fir.
110 A German watering place.
111 A note of the music scale.
113 A volume.
114 A feminine name.
116 To stand wide open.
117 Mentioned in Ezra x:34.
119 An untilled track of land.
121 The service offered by the above-mentioned institution.

VERTICALS

1 The material supplied by Horizontal 1.
2 A celebrated South Sea romance.
3 A kind of material not supplied in great quantity by the above indicated institution.
4 A chemical symbol.
5 A captain of a famous submarine.
6 A conjunction.
7 A kind of bird.
8 A tone of the musical scale.
9 Lively sympathy and curiosity.
10 A river in eastern Asia.
11 The persons served by the above-indicated institution.
15 Slang for "to nab."
17 Chemical term for nitre.
18 A craftsman often helped by the above-indicated institution.
19 A gentle wind.
22 A kind of bird.
24 A short form of a masculine name.
27 An interjection.
31 A book trade abbreviation (also a musical abbreviation).
33 A celebrated Old Testament character.
36 A European capital.
38 Chemical symbol of an element.
39 An interjection.
43 Initials of a national American association.
44 Spasmodic twitching of muscles.
45 An interjection.
47 A house of residence for law students.
48 An adverb of degree.
49 To consume.
52 A Scandinavian author.
54 A pronoun.
56 To perform a generous act on an institution such as that above indicated.
58 A humorous term for the head.
59 When to avail oneself of the service offered by the above-mentioned institution.
60 An archaic verb-form.
62 A kind of trash.
68 A ruined city in upper Burma.
69 An Old Testament character.
70 Rather than.
72 A preposition.
73 A kind of game.
74 The third king of Judah.
75 An Indo-Chinese language group.
77 A stake.
81 Not yet arisen.
83 Whole.
84 A soft, curd-like dish.



The solution is given on p. 1076

85 A State abbreviation.
86 A masculine name.
87 Part of a leaf.
88 A Greek, Latin and Anglo-Saxon prefix.
89 The time of final sentence of the human race.
90 Radiate.
97 A puffin of Hawaii.
98 A term used in connection with a running track.
101 To spare.
102 A printing term.
105 To mark with ridges.
106 A term used in printing.
107 A masculine name.
109 A counting or enumeration.
110 A feminine name.
112 To gain as a recompense.
115 Short form of masculine name.
118 Hebrew word for God.
120 An Anglo-Saxon suffix.

At the November meeting of the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees Association in Indianapolis in November, a $500 scholarship fund, begun a year ago for the Paris Library School, was completed. The money is to enable a French or Belgian student, who could not otherwise do so, to attend the Paris Library School. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Library Commission, who proposed the plan at the 1923 meeting, made an initial pledge of $100; and on presenting her check in completion of the fund, suggested that the $500 pledge be renewed for the coming year.

What is Adult Education

A Study of Some Agencies for the Education of Adults, Presented by Emma Davis of the Dayton (O.) Public Library to the Members of the Ohio Library Association at their Meeting in Columbus, October 8.

THE 1924 definition of "Adult Education" seems to be "Working-Class Education." As interpreted by workers in the field of education, the movement is definitely connected with, almost limited to, the labor group. England has tutorial classes, labor colleges, university extension for coal miners; Belgium's Department of Education is bound up with the Labor party; and in our own United States, Pennsylvania opened last year a State Department of Education under the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.* Education, instead of becoming socialized, has simply swung from one extreme of the social scale to the other. However important working-class education may be, "Adult Education" is too broad a term to be thus limited. Too much emphasis on working-class education will defeat the ends of education itself and cannot fail to develop class consciousness, in this case labor class consciousness. It should be noted that the English connotation of "Working Men" as a group label, includes every adult engaged in a gainful occupation, while the American interpretation of the term applies to shop men and manual labor. A sharp distinction is drawn in America between factory employees and the "office force." This is not the case in England.

The World Association for Adult Education was founded in 1918. However, the roots of the movement extend back into the eighteenth century. Probably the earliest attempt at any kind of organized education for adults was the Sunday School movement of 1780-1781 when members of the Society of Friends desired to teach working men and women to read the scriptures. This movement developed into schools of a religious basis which still exist in different parts of England. William Lovett (1800-1888) "projected a nation wide system of schools open to all." The early years of the nineteenth century witnessed a great national movement in England toward establishing schools for the uneducated working man. Numbers of institutions sprang up—Manchester Working Man's College, which ultimately became the Manchester University; Mechanics institutions; the People's College at Sheffield. Interest of the laboring class flagged, however, and about the middle of the century most of the institutions either passed into other hands or closed their doors. The Co-operative Society and the Christian Socialists then established the Working Man's College, London College, and became a platform for the operation of the University Extension in the seventies. In addition to these were the Robert Owen evening schools—all for the adult working man.

The Christian Socialists were the first to perceive that there can be no successful system of education for the working man unless there is a basis of equality between the instructor and the student. To the observance of this social principle may be ascribed the success of their educational ventures, which formed the nucleus of the Worker's Educational Association, organized in 1903 by the triple alliance of co-operation, trade unionism, and university extension. The purpose of this organization was "to promote the higher education of working men." Mr. Mansbridge, in writing the constitution emphasized the "absolute necessity for the successful working of a strong and powerfully organized Association, so constructed as to b in distinct and immediate relationship, equally with the Universities as with Working Class Movements."*

At the present time, the Worker's Education Association has spread thruout the United Kingdom (for statistics see Mansbridge's book). Its activities have spread far beyond the confines of formal class work. The Rochdale Educational Guild makes the following report in 1920: University extension lectures, classes in Shakespeare, Ruskin, citizenry, economics, elementary subjects, care of the horse, reading circles, lectures, art gallery and museum work; educational excursions; free lectures for women on the care of the home and children; scholarships; and an educational calendar kept at the Free Library. This was compiled, printed and circulated among the guild members and others. The outstanding success of the Worker's Education Association is the Tutorial classes. These are classes organized to study any subject selected by a group of working men and women. An instructor is selected by the Central board of the Worker's Education Association, and the group study jointly. A course covers generally three years. The financial burden is borne by public school boards, universities, and a nominal fee for students. Membership of the W. E. A. consists of between two and three thousand corporate bodies; 40 per cent trade unions; 60 per cent teacher's

* *National Education Association Journal*, v. 13, p. 92, March, 1924.

* Mansbridge, Albert. Adventures in working class education, p. 13.

associations, university bodies and workingmen's clubs.

The English library appears to have taken little part in the adult education movement—it seems to have been more the repository of culture than the dynamic social force. The library building may have been used for lectures, place of meeting of study circles, or club meetings, but the fact remains that the English library in the modern sense is the outgrowth of the movement instead of having been, as in Germany, a contributing factor to its success. The Central Library for Students was established and supported by voluntary contributions aided by the Carnegie United Kingdom trustees and the Cassel trustees. The Adult Educational Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction has recommended that it be supported by the State.

Walter Hofmann, director of the Leipzic Municipal People's Library, began, some years before the World War, a reform of public libraries in Germany. "Hofmann was the first to break with the accepted opinion that something is to be gained by the mere distribution of books, even good books, and emphasized the fact that the all important thing was for the right book to get into the right hand at the right time."* Hofmann was the exponent of the modern aggressive school which contends that the mere existence of means for the education of the adult is not enough; that free lectures, free band concerts, books to be had for the asking, excellent as these things are, nevertheless do not provide enough intellectual stimulus to accomplish the ends for which they were designed. Thus the German Library was one of the most potent forces in leading to the formation of the "Adult Educational Association," which is the outgrowth of the Committee of the German Union for popular Education (the general movement did not commence until 1918). The ideal of the Association is "Free adult education is the expression of a spiritual movement for the preservation and revival of German culture, not merely a practical undertaking for the spreading of educational values." Adult education is interpreted in the broadest sense—to provide the impetus and means for study and continuous self-improvement for every German over eighteen years old, in the degree suited to the individual need. No undue emphasis is placed on any group or class, altho there are classes similar to the tutorial classes in England.

While adult education in different phases is being carried on in America by women's clubs, institutions working with special groups—the war against illiteracy in the south thru moonlight schools begun in 1911 has led to a nation-wide movement for the education of the adult illiterate—Americanization work among the foreign born is a direct product of social settlement work begun in America during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but nothing approximating a national organization for adult education was undertaken until the formation of the Worker's Education Bureau of America in 1921. The constitution states "its purposes shall be to collect and disseminate information relative to any efforts at education on the part of organized labor; to co-ordinate and assist in every possible manner the educational work now carried on by organized workers; to stimulate the creation of additional enterprises in labor education thruout the United States." Workers education in the United States is carried on thru three channels, by University extension and allied courses—Y. M. C. A., public night schools, etc.; workers' colleges (Brookwood Worker College at Katonah, New York, Boston Trade Union College); and classes conducted by individual plants or corporations for their own members. The first attempt at a system of education undertaken by organized workers in the United States was the Worker's University, established in 1916 by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The National Cash Register Company in Dayton, was of course, one of the pioneers in conducting at the factory plant, classes for working men. Classes given by this company were planned several years ago when the vocational system of education was much in vogue. They are, therefore, vocational rather than cultural in character. Many large industrial concerns, notably the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, offer courses to their employees. Other agencies which give courses designed especially for the laboring man are the Knights of Columbus, who have an excellent evening trade school, Y. M. C. A., and the public night school. This year the night schools have offered to give courses in any factory on any subject which ten workers ask for. There is, besides, the Foremen's Club, composed of foremen from every factory in the city.

The American working man is being taken care of; what about the whole adult world? The white collar class, the small merchant, the salesman, the professional man, mothers, the social alien who by reason of race or religion lives in a different sphere—in a community but not of it, bound by prejudices (often of his own creating) from which education alone can release him? The answer to this is the public library.

* *Contemporary Review*, v. 125, p. 184, February 2, 1924.

One of the most powerful and vital forces in a community today is the public library. Thru the discriminating selection and judicious placing of printed matter it can create a mode of thought, modify or often change groups attitudes, it can even, in time, weld diverse and hostile elements into a homogeneous group.

The social work of the library is greatly increased by the use of the bookwagon or travelling library which penetrates every section of the city. Carrying the mountain to Mohammed has very definite advantages. Psychologically, it creates a pleasant response in the individual by obscurely flattering the ego in two-fold fashion; it gives distinction to his neighborhood above other neighborhoods where the wagon does not stop, and it bolsters up his sense of his own importance.

Seeing an individual in his own environment leads to a much better understanding of his intellectual equipment and natural desires than can be gained by meeting him in the Library in what are to him unfamiliar surroundings. Probably the greatest advantage to the library lies in the ability to observe at first hand social phenomena, group reaction to public questions. Knowledge gained from such observation is power to overcome prejudice, clear up misunderstanding by substituting concrete facts for superstition and imagination.

The bookwagon makes it possible to reach one group which neither the library nor any other agency organized for the education of adults can influence—the Sisters who teach in the parochial schools. One sisterhood does not permit its members to go out even into educational institutions. They are thus deprived of mental contact with the broad streams of educational theories and experiments and are kept in ignorance of new and valuable material for their class work. The great question is, "What books have you by Catholic authors"? In vain we point out books of literary merit and good moral character. In vain we select beautifully illustrated books of nature. Surrounded with entertaining books of travel, with inspiring biographies, with well written myth and legend, they continue to cry for Father Finn. During the past year, we have maintained a bookwagon station at a parochial school where by supervision of adolescent girls' reading and by careful selection of books on subjects taught by the sisters, we gained their entire confidence to such an extent that they would judge a book on its merits rather than on the religion of the author. At the end of the school year last summer, we were being asked to bring good books on a given subject not, as they had formerly requested, "a list of books by Catholic authors," from which they would select books to meet their requirements. However, this year has witnessed a startling reversion to their old attitude. A new seventh grade Sister-teacher arrived who had not known the bookwagon. When we went in to inquire what books the sisters would want for themselves and for circulation among the girls the next week, the seventh grade sister-teacher said that she didn't want any, that there weren't any Catholic books on our wagon, and that she was not going to have her girls take books, because outside reading interfered with their studies—"unless you have Father Finn's books." Since her arrival there has been a profound change in the attitude of the school and of the parish. Whereas last year we circulated seventy-five to one hundred books a month, among the girls of the sixth, seventh and eight grades, this year we circulate twenty-five to thirty books among the children of the second grade. It is particularly discouraging as an experiment in adult education to find that the impersonal attitude resting on a solid foundation of knowledge and intimate acquaintance with good books can be thus vanquished.

Altho from the standpoint of the adult education department in the public library, the bookwagon is a very useful aid, it is after all only a device for reaching the adult public, and must have a strong parent headquarters and rest on a storehouse of information. Selection of five hundred adult books for the wagon's daily journey must be governed by an accurate thermometer. In order to function efficiently the library must apply the economic principle of supply and demand.

The adult public is a jealous master. Getting results depends upon sensing a need before it is fully developed; collecting, classifying, filing and utilizing all obtainable information by the time it is required. The great need in the library today is a well organized, fully equipped department of adult education in charge of a trained personnel with all mechanical devices at its finger tips. The staff would have to be composed of a librarian with pedagogical training whose business would be to study and provide for the educational needs of the city; stimulate a demand among adults for educational activities, consult personally with applicants for information, arrange reading courses for individuals and clubs and finally be prepared to advise and plan and co-ordinate work giving college credit.

Uniformity, Conformity, Even Deformity

A Fable for Critics, and Especially Surveyors, Tabulators and Standardizers, by Louise Connolly, Educational Advisor, Newark Free Public Library

It all began with the settling in Smokeville of a Baptist clergyman with a short beard under his chin. He brought with him a wife and two cats, one of whom had for several years belonged to a Junior Museum Association in a distant and progressive city. As soon as this boy, fourteen years old and encased in spectacles, entered the Smokeville High School, he began to breed trouble there. He was possessed to start something. He started prayer meetings; the school authorities first heard of it from a local Catholic priest, five of whose best looking girls had attended the same, one of them even leading in prayer, on a cloudy afternoon, in the Physics Laboratory. He started a school paper; the first the Board of Education heard of that was a complaint from the K. K. K. that an attack had been made on them in a flaming editorial.

And at last he set out to start a city museum.

He was cautious about the museum. He first inquired diligently whether there were any influential people likely to be religiously or politically inimical to the subject of museums. Then he looked for people likely to be interested favorably in the same.

There was a teacher of science in the High School, noted for rambling around the country, chipping rocks, clipping trees and hedges, fishing for fish that it was known he did not eat, and gazing at stars thru a glass—no one had seen him carry home a star, but he had been heard to mutter, "A poet loved a star," and we all know that what we love we try to get, so there was no knowing. To this teacher the boy applied.

"Don't you think it would be nice if we could have a school museum that could if it took well be developed into a city museum?" said he.

"It would be nice," said the science teacher, "but it is impossible."

"Why?" asked the boy. "I come from a city where they did that, and now they have quite a flourishing museum, supported by the Common Council."

"It can't be done," sighed the science teacher. "These schools are run as schools, not as a hodge-podge of organizations and fads. Everything is done under an efficiency system. There is a department of Visual Education, and the thing is thoroly systematized. There would never be allowed any irregular volunteer movement of the sort you suggest. This system is standardized."

There was a man in the city government who was known to have two woodsheds and a barn full of books, pictures, specimens, nuts from strange places, queer stumps, and forestry specimens. His wife had twice consulted a lawyer in town about divorcing him on account of the clutter but her pastor had reasoned with her husband, and it had been staved off.

The boy went to see this man.

"Don't you think," said he, "that the Superintendent of the City Hall Building would let a museum society, with you at its head, use the end of the North Corridor and the adjacent hallway as the starting point for a city museum? I'll bet we could get enough to fill six or eight cases right away, from three or four people whom I already know."

"It can't be done," said the man. "You don't know Smokeville."

"I'm learning," said the boy. "But what's the matter with my plan?"

"The matter is," said the man—and there was a note of pride in his tone—"that this city government is thoroly systematized and departmentalized. You can often get a new thing across if it comes distinctly under one department; but if a subject straddles two or more departments as they were at first laid out, the efficiency of the whole would be destroyed by mixing them up. A museum would involve at least three of our departments, and so it would be the business of none of them. And the citizens would inquire, with justice, "Haven't you fellows enough to do running your legitimate businesses? If not, what are you doing with such large appropriations?"

"You play the fiddle," said the impudent boy.

"I do it at home," replied the man, "and if I want to do it in public I make use of an already organized institution, like the church or the Choral Club, which has nothing to do with any city department."

The boy went to the City Librarian.

"Haven't you a lot of oil paintings, done by hand," said he, "which have from time to time been sent to you along with piles of books out of the attics of citizens breaking up housekeeping? And haven't people moving from houses into apartments given the library a lot of statues, so that you have, scattered about your building, and stored in your cellars, enough tolerable art to start a fairly good local art museum?"

"We have," said the librarian. "What of it? What is that to you?"

"I was thinking—" began the boy.

"Then stop it," shouted the librarian. "Stop doing it in this library, anyhow. I have enough trouble with my own thoughts, without being bothered with yours. I'll have you know this is a library. Just so long as things are unorganized in the cellar, or scattered about the buiiding as bric-a-brac, they are innocuous. But the minute I allow my imagination to fetch them together and let them teach something consecutive or sequential, I am overstepping my function as a librarian, and running risks. I am defying the spirit of the age and the country. I am defying not only the policy of this city which hires me, but the formulated policies of the profession to which I belong. The A. L. A. has distinctly laid it down as its recommendation that librarians should stick to their lasts. They may play golf, but they may not start anything within the confines of their institutions, sacred to the Library Idea. So there."

"I have," said the boy sadly, "seven boys and seventy girls all ready to organize and start a museum association devoted to the founding of a museum of Art, Science and Industry which shall train our young people in art appreciation, our women's clubs in the doctrine of Evolution, and our factory hands in an overpowering sense of the value of the products which they make, and a realization that it is up to them to work cheap and buy dear."

The City Librarian leaped to his feet and clasped the boy in a fervent embrace.

"Noble lad," said he, "you put me to shame. Come to my arms. Principles are more than policies, the human spirit is greater than professional loyalty, and God's laws are higher than man's. You may hold your society's meetings in the large closet under the back stairs, if you won't tell the reporters anything about it, and you may arrange all our art treasures in a time and space system, if you don't put any labels on them."

And so the Smokeville Museum was ultimately founded.

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SOLUTION OF THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE GIVEN ON P. 1070

A. L. A. Representative to go to China

In response to a request from the National Association for the Advancement of Education (in China) the A. L. A. Executive Board has invited Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick to visit China as a representative of the A. L. A. Chinese educators are hoping to secure a portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund for the development of a modern public library system in China. The A. L. A. delegate will visit important libraries and make recommendations to the Board administering the Indemnity Fund.

The money for the expenses of the A. L. A. delegate is being collected by a committee organized by Miss Wood. The Committee is headed by Mrs. Frederic Cunningham of Brookline, and includes the following members: Senators George Wharton Pepper and William Cabell Bruce, and Bishops Charles H. Brent and William Lawrence, E. H. Anderson, R. R. Bowker, Archibald Cary Coolidge. The Indemnity Fund is to be administered by the newly organized Chinese Foundation for the Advancement of Education and Culture. The trustees of this Foundation consist of ten Chinese and five Americans.

The Survey Questionnaire

EARLY responses to the Library Survey Questionnaire, and the attitude toward the Survey in general, have been most gratifying. Especially prominent among the reactions to the questionnaire is the feeling, which has been expressed by a great many, that the opportunity which it gives for self-analysis will be of sufficient value to repay each library for the time expended, even apart from other results which will come from the published reports. One of the library schools writes: "The classification and analysis of the subject is invaluable to put into the hands of library school students. It is the best text-book I've seen in library science for a long while." A librarian writes: "I am of the opinion that the answering of these questions will have an educative value which will amply repay us for the work expended. It seems to me that it is going to serve as a guide for self-appraisal."

The value of the Survey along this line, it is of course hoped and expected, will be merely an important by-product of the whole result of the investigation. The real value of the Survey will come from the final reports, if libraries generally respond to the questionnaire as satisfactorily as early returns seem to promise. The precise nature of the published reports cannot be definitely determined until a little more is known concerning the amount and the nature of the information obtained. The reports will not attempt to set up "ideal standards," or to prescribe the best methods, or to make definite recommendations on library administration. It is contemplated that the Survey shall be essentially a survey of facts, of existing conditions. It is recognized, however, that in many cases the bare facts alone, without explanatory comment, may not adequately represent a library. In all such cases the committee will be glad to receive just as full statements as the librarian may care to write, in explanation of conditions and elaboration of the existing facts. Such supplementary statements will often be of value in ensuring correct interpretation of the facts, and in preventing the publication of any statements which might be misleading. The questions have been put in the most specific form possible, for the convenience of librarians wherever a very brief answer will adequately cover the point, but librarians should not feel that they are restricted to brief, "yes or no" answers. The committee wants the most complete information it can obtain, and all the information and comment which each librarian feels is necessary for a proper understanding of his replies. Every possible effort will be made to use this information in such manner as to make the published reports accurate in all respects, and of general value.

No definite time limit has been set for the return of the questionnaire. Replies will be made, it is hoped, as promptly as is consistent with full and satisfactory replies, but not so promptly that the questions are only partially answered. First Class Postage is required for the return of the Questionnaire.

C. S. THOMPSON, *Director.*

Missouri's Campaign for Adequate Commission Appropriation

The committee appointed by the Missouri Library Association at its recent meeting to take active measures in enlisting the assistance of librarians, trustees, clubs, etc., in getting adequate support for the Missouri Library Commission, has acted promptly and has sent to all Missouri librarians circulars setting forth the variety and the fine quality of the commission's work and suggesting ways of giving it the publicity which will secure for it adequate appropriation.

Apart from the discouraging fact of the introduction of a bill to abolish the Commission and to turn over its work on a much reduced scale to another agency, the secretary has had to face a reduction for the biennium 1923-1924 of $3,650 from the appropriation of $26,700 made for 1921-1922, which renders impossible the principal functions for which the Commission was created: "Giving encouragement, information, advice and assistance in the founding of new public libraries, keeping in touch with all public libraries of the state and rendering them such assistance as might be possible in their growth . . . [and] the building up of a library at Jefferson City for the purpose of circulating books to citizens [who] lack local public service. . . ."

From January to October of this year book circulation increased more than 30 per cent over that of last year and probably the calendar year will record at least 125,000 Missourians served thru the commission's little collection of 32,000 books, and this is but a small fraction of the 2,000,000 people in the state entitled to the Commission's free book service.

A comparative table of appropriations for library commission work in five other states would, assuming for Missouri the same proportion between population and appropriation

which obtains in Nebraska, give the former state $60,260; the North Dakota rate would give $103,832! that of Minnesota $71,393, that of Wisconsin $109,377, and of North Carolina $73,150.

The Commission will ask the next legislature for $44,175 for the next two years, including $12,000 for books and $22,175 for salaries, a sum which the Association committee (Jane Morey of Sedalia, Harriet H. Horine of Springfield, and Charles H. Compton of St. Louis) urges Missourians to secure for the promotion of book service in a state 83 of whose 113 counties have no tax supported public libraries within their border.

Mid-Winter Exhibit of German Books

In the course of the present year, on the occasion of his two visits to Chicago, Dr. Schüler, of Berlin, laid before various librarians and others a plan for an exhibition of German books, prints and music, to be held in January, 1925, at the time of the A. L. A. Mid-Winter Meeting. A small group of Germans, resident in Chicago and St. Paul, subscribed the sum of $500, which was put at the disposal of the Germa Consult General at Chicago to further the project.

At an informal meeting at which were present the German Consul General, officials of the Chicago Public Library, the John Crerar Library, the Newberry Library, the Northwestern University Library, the A. L. A. and representatives of the book trade, the formation of a committee of patrons was agreed upon. Theodore W. Koch was elected Chairman. The Consul was instructed to cable the promoters of the proposed exhibit that the librarians were not interested in the venture if it were simply a means of starting a new importing house, and that they would insist upon their right to place orders for books with their regular agents if they cared to do so.

Space amounting to over three thousand square feet has been rented on the third floor of the new Burnham Building, which is one block west of the Hotel Sherman, where the Mid-Winter Meeting will be held.

Shipments of books were to go forward from Bremen on November 25th and December 3d. Cable dispatches gave the number of books to be sent as about ten thousand.

In the *Börsenblatt* for October 24, Dr. Gustav Kirstein, secretary of the Deutsche Gesellschatt fur Auslandsbuchhandel, published a lengthy article on "The Book, Art and Music Exhibition in Chicago." He over-emphasizes the interest in German books on the part of the 25,000,000 people of German extraction living in the United States, and is evidently laboring under the mistaken idea that American friends of the movement have guaranteed the cost of bringing the books over here and have underwritten the expenses of the proposed exhibit. He gives an inclusive list of the classes of books which might well be sent on for exhibition purposes.

While making due allowance for the optimism of the promoters and taking into consideration the shortness of the time in which to get the books here, properly shelved and exhibited, there is a strong likelihood of our having a representative collection of the German publications of the last ten years to show those who attend the Mid-Winter Meeting. Further announcements will be made as soon as possible.

THEODORE W. KOCH, *Chairman.*

Advertisements on the walls are the picture galleries and the light reading of the poor, providing the material on which the fancy of childhood shall work, and giving to thousands in advance of formal education their general conception of life in society. In an earlier and simpler age, the frescoes and painted windows of the churches taught the unlettered multitude thru the eye and diffused thruout the community the appreciation of art and a sense of beauty. They formed, it has been said, the Bible of the ignorant. In the modern world a similar role is played by the advertisements which, vast and colored, covering walls and hoardings, thrust themselves into the line of vision in scenes of natural beauty and historic interest, covering the outer pages of magazines and newspapers, are for the masses of modern Christendom a potent didactic influence and a subtle continuing influence from which they cannot ever escape. Brethren, it is difficult to over-estimate the power to fashion taste and to shape opinion which belongs to the modern advertiser.—From the sermon of the Bishop of Durham in Westminster Abbey at the time of the International Advertising Convention.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It will do no harm to call attention to the fact that the Halliwell Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 7th Edition, now being freely advertised, is not apparently a new book but a reprint of an old one. We have in this library the Eeventh Edition of this work, dated 1872. The Eleventh and Thirteenth Editions are listed in Mudge, 1923.

ASA DON DICKINSON, *Librarian,*
University of Pennsylvania.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH DECEMBER 15, 1921

WHEN the flood tide reaches the shore, it fills first the great bays and then finds its way to the quieter nook, where it brings a new freshness of stir and life. The analogy serves for the library idea, with the happy difference that the flood tide is not followed by the ebb. Since the A. L. A. was organized the library idea first made itself felt in the larger and national relations of public and other general libraries. Then the rising tide of organization showed itself in state associations, the children's library section and other great divisions, and now specialization has gone on until there are few places however remote from the general life, that have not felt its beneficent influence. One of these, developed chiefly during and since the war, has been the hospital service, which, proceeding quietly in its progress, has reached astonishing usefulness. In our hospitals, where there is "time to burn," the hours of patient suffering or convalescent waiting cannot better be alleviated than by library aid, and this has come to be thoroly recognized in many of our government hospitals and more and more in private institutions. This, indeed, is a tide of beneficence which can never recede.

A REMARKABLE example of this work is found in the Bloomingdale establishment for mental infirmities, a branch of the great organization of the New York Hospital. Here a large proportion of patients require the services of a special attendant, with the result that the staff is larger than the number of patients, many of whom nevertheless are readers with only too much time to spend. The result is a triple library, a technically medical library, a staff library for nurses and a general recreational library for patients and staff—a system which, in fact, is coming more and more into vogue thruout hospital service. It is not many years since that in this great establishment a few desultory books, if any at all, could be had by patients in their interminable leisure. Then a library was begun by the addition of a few score of books a year. As it grew, a "librarian and musician" was engaged, a combination interesting in itself as showing a certain cultural and sympathetic relation between reading and music. Then came at last the appointment of a trained librarian, whose busy days are now filled with a service of the largest and most helpful kind, for books, as well as music are now recognized as actually remedial in institutions of this special class. There could be no more interesting instance of the spread of the library idea into channels where its value is intensive.

THERE is just one danger of an ebb in the library tide which may come from a counter-wave of economy, which, however desirable in general, is sometimes unfortunate in particulars. This is evident here and there in a tendency to reduce appropriations for public libraries, and in Missouri the State Commission is in danger of being seriously crippled by a mistaken economy or its threatened, tho improbable, merger in another bureau. Happily, the Missouri State Association has taken the matter in hand and vigorous action is promised in defense of this useful body. Librarians thruout the country should be on the alert to make sure that with the increasing demand everywhere apparent the means of supplying that demand should not be curtailed.

IT is a useful function of the president of the A. L. A. to make official visits to state associations, and recently such a visit by President Meyer to the meeting at Richmond, Va., resulted in a happy suggestion which is immediately bearing fruit. This was that the Public Library at Richmond is the proper place for an adequate collection of the literature of the South in relation with the Civil War and its aftermath. There is already in Richmond a Jefferson Davis house, where relics of the War are kept, but this does not specialize in books and pamphlets, which, if not brought together now, would be most difficult to gather as the years go by. Mr. Meyer initiated the collection with a gift from his own private library, and doubtless others will be willing to add personal gifts from their own treasures.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

MID-WINTER MEETINGS

AS already announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the mid-winter meetings of the A. L. A. and other library organizations will be held at the Hotel Sherman (at the corner of Randolph and Clark), Chicago, December 31 to January 3. Early reservation is advised.

The rates per day at the hotel are:

One person. Room without bath, $2.50 to $3; room with private bath, $3.50 to $5.

Two persons: Room without bath, $4; room with private bath, $6 to $8; two connecting rooms with bath, two persons, $7 to $10; three persons, $9 to $12; four persons, $10 to $16.

SEATTLE CONFERENCE

THE Seattle conference being set for July 6 to 11, 1925, the Travel Committee wishes to suggest approximate prices and routes, with a view to receiving early advice from members as to their wishes, in order to make proper reservations for their comfort going and returning.

The Committee will plan a special-train party to Seattle via Glacier National Park. The two-days trip thru the park, by automobile and launch, will be taken, stopping the first night at Glacier Park Hotel, going next day, via St. Mary Chalets, to Many Glacier Hotel for the second night; thence by automobile and launch to Going-to-the-Sun Chalet, and back to the Glacier Park Hotel for evening dinner. This gives in two days a good idea of this wonderful park, but of course does not allow for the pony trips that are available for those staying longer. With this two-days stop-over, it will be planned to have the party arrive in Seattle on the evening of Sunday, July 5.

POST-CONFERENCE

As a post-conference trip the eleven-day steamer excursion of two-thousand miles to southeastern Alaska, with stops at the principal towns, is by far the most alluring opportunity that can be offered. It gives the comfort of steamer travel in sheltered waters, with a constant panorama of mountains on either side. It is light in July almost all night. There are snow-capped mountains and live glaciers, and stop-overs at the interesting points en route, also an opportunity, at a slight extra expense, to go from Skagway over the White Pass & Yukon Ry. to the International Boundary between the United States and Canada. The fact that over one hundred members took this trip twenty years ago and are still talking about the wonders of it would seem to mean that an eary reservation is necessary to get accommodations for a large party next July, when tourist travel will be very heavy.

For the return east, either after the Alaska trip or earlier, the choice is offered of: (a) Canadian Rockies (via Canadian Pacific Ry.), Lake Louise and Banff. (b) Yellowstone Park. (c) San Francisco, and eastward thence either via Colorado or via the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Also, for a quick return, there is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul line, with its electrically-operated mountain route, and, for those with the spirit of adventure, the newer trip thru Canada via Jasper National Park, on the Canadian National Railways.

APPROXIMATE EXPENSE

Round trip, Seattle and return via Northern routes are (the second figure quoted is the cost of a Pullman lower both ways): New York, $138, $69; Boston, $145, $71; Washington, $130, $67; Pittsburgh, $113, $69; Detroit, $101, $58; Cleveland, $105, $58; Chicago, $86, $51; St. Louis, $81, $54; St. Paul, Mineapolis, $72, $42.

Pullman upper is four-fifths the price of lower. For return via California add $18 to railroad fare, and about $11 to Pullman lower price. Glacier National Park two-days stop-over, including use of rooms with connecting bath at hotels—two people in a room, meals, automobile and launch, $32.50. Alaska trip, covering about eleven days, including meals and half stateroom, about $100. Yellowstone Park, entering at Gardiner, and leaving via Cody, five days, all expenses, including hotels, meals, and automobiles, $58. Canadian Rockies, two days at Lake Louise, and a day at Banff, about $20. Notify F. W. Faxon, chairman of the A. L. A. Travel Committee, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., at once if you plan to make this trip to Seattle, giving him your preference on trips outlined above: 1. Glacier National Park. 2. Alaska. 3. Canadian Rockies return. 4. Yellowstone return. 5. California return.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MID-EASTERN DISTRICT MEETING

ADULT education, discussed by Charles B. Shaw, president of the North Carolina Library Association, and librarian of the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro, the value of the library to the community, by

Emma Woodward of Wilmington, and a talk on the relation of the library to the school by Nell G. Battle of Rocky Mountain, were outstanding features of the meeting of the Mid-Eastern district of the state library association. Mrs. Battle showed that the secret of her success with children was due to the fact that they regarded the library as a very desirable club. The meeting was held in the new college building in Greenville, and Mrs. R. L. Carr gave an interesting account of the history of the local public library, with an outline of what it hoped to accomplish this year. The domestic science department of the college entertained the visitors at luncheon, and the Greenville Library Commission with the local Woman's Club were hosts at tea at the country club.

Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, commission secretary, gave an interesting report of the Southeastern Library meeting at Asheville October 16-18, and of the progress of the county library movement in the state. She brought with her Nellie Johnston, who gave a demonstration of the new Toronto method of bookbinding.

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT H. H. B. MEYER, of the A. L. A., and William R. Watson, chief of the library extension division of the University of the State of New York, were the guests from outside the state at the meeting of the Virginia Library Association, held at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond, Nov. 25 and 26. Mr. Watson laid particular stress on the state-aid plan. President Meyer defined "The Objectives of Organized Librarianship," placing library science in its rightful niche among the sciences. He pointed out why every library's future advancement depends upon a successful solution of the many problems now being studied by A. L. A. committees in his plea for support of the A. L. A.

Reports were received from new libraries, first from Theresa Hodges of the William R. McKenney Library in Petersburg. After Thomas P. Ayer had told of the reorganization of the Richmond Public Library, Dr. Meyer proposed that a collection of poetry and drama be started at this library as a memorial to Sidney Lanier. He presented a rare copy of the poems of Philip Pendleton Cooke and a volume of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's poems as a nucleus.

W. L. Hall, assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, read a valuable paper on the system he has devised for handling the state library's large collection of maps. An exhibit of book mending was held there for the benefit of librarians of small libraries.

The first afternoon session was turned over to the regional group of catalogers for Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, this constituting their second conference.

J. Maud Campbell of Lynchburg, is the new president; the vice-presidents, Dr. J. C. Metcalf of the University of Virginia, and Mrs. R. A. McGuire of Cape Charles. Margaret V. Jones is secretary-treasurer. The association will meet again in Winchester next October.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

WITH the largest attendance in the history of the two organizations, the Indiana Library Association and the Indiana Library Trustees Association met in joint session in Indianapolis Nov. 12-14. At the opening session fifteen-minute talks on poetry, biography and sociology were given by Arthur R. Curry, secretary of the state library commission, Mrs. W. R. Davidson of Evansville, and Prof. Howard E. Jensen of Butler College. "The Outside Point of View," by Helen Seymour of the A. L. A., was a presentation of the value of advertising from the public's point of view. The speaker of the evening, following a musical program, was Samuel McChord Crothers, the subject of whose address was "The Unfailing Charm of Some Novels."

Kate Dinsmoor, vice-president of the association, was the first on the program of the next general session, with a talk on more county libraries and better-trained librarians as "Our Next Step in Indiana." Harriet C. Long of the Wisconsin Library Commission, continued the topic. Adam Strohm of Detroit, discussing "General Educational Standards for Librarianship," said that he had changed his former aim of a trained librarian for every library to that of an educated librarian for every library. Carl Milam spoke on adult education. The certification committee presented its report and recommended that a compulsory certification bill be drafted. A committee was appointed to this end. The annual banquet was held Thursday evening, with another musical program and a delightful account by Mrs. Demarchus C. Brown of Indianapolis of her recent visit to Spain. Robert Morse Lovett was heard in a plea for world peace on the final day of the meeting. At a business session that day the president, Miss Peters, reported that the sum of $500 pledged by the two associations toward the Scholarship Loan Fund of the Paris Library School had been completed thru the generosity of Gaylord Brothers and Mary E. Ahern.

SECTION MEETINGS

Thursday morning was devoted to the largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the Trustees Association and the meetings of the college

libraries section, county libraries section, and reference section.

In the county library round table, in charge of Mayme C. Snipes, Switzerland County Library, Vevay, five topics were informally presented and enthusiastically discussed: The custodian, personnel and training, by Corinne A. Metz, Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County; Personal service to schools and stations, by Grace M. Stingley, Rochester-Fulton County Library; Records and methods of administration, by Alice D. Stevens, Logansport; Advertising the stations and book service, by Mrs. Isaac P. Caldwell, Jennings County Library, North Vernon, and How to keep the interest during vacation months, Jane North, Ohio County Library, Rising Sun.

At the reference section an interesting talk on inter-library loans was given by Gertrude Weil, considering when and where to borrow books from other libraries and the etiquette of borrowing and loaning books. Florence Venn of the State Library, gave a most illuminating talk on the special collections of material available in the libraries of the state.

The children's section was presided over by Marian A. Webb, Fort Wayne. Bertine Weston, children's librarian, Dayton, Ohio, gave a talk on "What Dayton is Doing to Guide Children's Reading." "Work with Children in Terre Haute State Normal," by Cecile Evans, children's librarian and professor of library science in the Normal School, Terre Haute, emphasized especially the instruction given to pupils there. A paper by Clara E. Campbell, supervisor of Children's Work, Gary, outlined the responsibility to three—to parent, to child, to library, and urged that a high standard be maintained in the selection of children's books.

The section meetings on Thursday afternoon included the large libraries section, which had for its general theme "The Library and the Public," the school libraries section and the small libraries section. At the School libraries section, in charge of Margaret McLeish, Central High School Library, Evansville, "The Everyday Activities" of the high school library were interestingly presented by Mrs. E. E. Ramsay of Bloomington. "New library standards" were discussed by Della Frances Narthey, supervisor of school libraries.

EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

EASTERN College Librarians gathered on November 29 at the Men's Faculty Club at Columbia University, for their twelfth annual informal conference, arranged as usual by Frederick C. Hicks, who in his brief greeting called attention to the growth of this group from an initial attendance of forty to one at present ranging between one hundred and ten and one hundred and thirty. The chief characteristic of this gathering is its informality, which extends even to the program making. Since the program is the result of suggestions made by interested individuals, the group may be said to make its own program. Professor Charles W. Spencer, librarian of Colgate University, presided at the morning session, and Nathaniel D. Goodrich in the afternoon.

Papers contributed by Keyes D. Metcalf on college and university news of 1922-1921, by Nathaniel D. Goodrich on planning reading rooms for charm and seclusion, and by Henry B. Van Hoesen on textbooks for professional study, will be printed in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in January, and a summary and explanation of some of the difficulties in connection with the Library Survey questionnaire which have come to the attention of its Director, C. Seymour Thompson, appear in this number.

Harvard University Library's practice in inter-library loans for the use of students was explained by Milton Lord. Harvard stipulates that these loans must be for scholars, students doing research work, and special lines of study, but that the privilege does not extend to either graduate or undergraduate students. The borrowing must be done thru a librarian who must state for whom, and for what purpose the book was borrowed. Mr. Lord pointed out that wherever possible the rules were interpreted to meet the needs of the borrower. Thanks were expressed to Harvard for the service given to other libraries in this way. The general feeling seemed to be that more lending would have to be done by the various libraries in order to meet the needs of those students doing graduate work.

The Library Survey was the chief topic of the day. Mr. Thompson explained the object of the survey as the obtaining of information concerning everything that pertains to the field of library work in this country. The report which will result from this data will attempt to give a comprehensive study of the whole field of library work. The method of the survey is that of the questionnaire, which will be supplemented by visits to individual libraries and by correspondence. Many of the questions cannot be answered satisfactorily by "yes" or "no," but should be accompanied by explanatory statements, where there seems to be need for such interpretative remarks. The impossibility of framing the questions to make them apply directly to each situation, and the consequent need of co-operation on the part of those answering the questionnaire, were stressed. The

inclusion of certain questions which may seem to have little bearing was explained by the statement that they might be important to other persons answering the questionnaire, or might be used by the survey committee, not directly but in the interpretation of other facts. The most important thing is to get the facts of existing practice and conditions, rather than the expression of opinion in regard to improvement of these conditions. Mr. Thompson answered the questions raised as they were presented.

Dr. Koopman pointed out that much library practice is continued in its present method from necessity rather than from desire, a situation which a mere statement of the practice fails to show.

Mr. Kaiser, as a member of the committee, quoted Dr. Bostwick to the effect that it is "a fact-finding, not a fault-finding survey." It has seemed advisable to emphasize facts rather than opinion in order to place a limit on the inquiry. The final report will depend upon the nature of the information received. An encyclopedia of library practice may result from such an inquiry. He stressed the idea that it is a co-operative matter all the way through. In concluding he spoke of the immense value he had found it already in the reorganization of his own library.

Dr. Richardson felt that it should be considered an opportunity and privilege not to be neglected, and saw in the material gathered a valuable fund of information as the basis for further studies.

Dr. Raney said that while he applauded the purpose, it was to be feared that so cumbersome a method could not lead to fine results. He considered it a mixture of two procedures: first, what constitutes library service as performed by the best libraries, and how is it accomplished? Second, how does any specific institution measure up to that score-card? Can the answer be found by asking 4,000 questions of 1,000 institutions? Dr. Raney felt that the best practice could rather be arrived at by making a list of the most typical libraries, having these institutions report their practice. This information could then be sent to the other libraries in the country and their proposals be received. An outside corps of experts was needed for such a survey. He concluded that we are proposing to establish an ideal practice by asking unexpert persons for their observations, and by applying the score-card resulting, not by experts but by unexperts.

Mr. Gerould questioned whether a reasonably accurate picture of present practice could be obtained from the answers to the questionnaire. He felt that only by lengthy explanations and by interpretative statements at the end of each section could the facts be brought out.

In answering the points raised, Mr. Thompson concluded that while the questionnaire is not the best method, it sometimes seems to be the only one. At its best, it needs to be supplemented and interpreted. He feels, however, that it will show where the desired information is to be found.

Mr. Dickinson considered the survey from the viewpoint of administration. He acknowledged a feeling of suppressed self-conceit that the affairs of his library should be interesting in such enormous detail to the outside world. He considered Dr. Bostwick's thoro belief in the survey as giving weight to its value. Its chief benefit is that it will force consideration of every dark corner in libraries and in library administration, and lead to the routing of the skeletons lurking there.

The discussion of "Public Relations" was opened by Mr. Gilchrist, who treated briefly the federal and state relations, board organization, finances, insurance, etc. While changing factors tend to lessen the value of statistics, Mr. Gilchrist considered the questionnaire the finest document of its kind yet seen and felt that in general it was more blessed in the receiving than in the giving.

After lunch, Dr. Koopman took up that section dealing with the use and distribution of books. He noted those sections which did not concern college librarians, and others which were of importance to them. He hoped that the librarians would give full reports for those questions regarding the special collections of a library, which he felt would be of particular interest and value. He pointed out that the questionnaire was a manual of practice, and not *for* practice.

Miss Rathbone, speaking on the personal section, showed in answer to the question why there should be two questionnaires dealing with this topic, that there was no duplication. The Library Survey Questionnaire approached the subject from two different points of view. The former was entirely from the viewpoint of administration, while that latter was the job in regard to the person doing it. Miss Rathbone said many of the questions in this as in the other section, could be omitted by the college or university library. It would, however, present an opportunity for the librarian to consider the working conditions of the women members of his staff. It was hoped that the questionnaire would bring out many helpful suggestions in regard to professional advancement.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A reception was tendered Dr. George F. Bowerman on the evening of December 3 to commemorate his 20 years' librarianship at the Public Library. The reception was given by the staff and trustees and the guests included Dr. Bowerman's personal friends and friends of the library among District and Government officials, representatives of schools, churches, civic organizations and of the scientific and literary societies of Washington. Brief tributes were paid him by Justice Wendell P. Stafford on behalf of the Library Board, Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, president of the American Library Association, Mr. Miles O. Price, president of the District of Columbia Library Association, who presented resolutions of that association, and Miss Mabel Perry, who spoke a few words on behalf of the staff. A letter of appreciation was read from District Commissioner Oyster who was unable to be present. Dr. Bowerman responding in a brief address, expressed his appreciation for the testimonials of esteem and friendship and set forth his ideals for library service in Washington.—C. H.

GEORGIA

Savannah. The announcement of plans for the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the A. L. A. recalls to our minds the names and achievements of the librarians who founded the association which has grown to such proportions and assumed responsibilities undreamed of by its founders.

A pleasant event occurred in Savannah on November 11th which should be of interest to the members of the library profession. This was the celebration of the 80th birthday of William Harden, librarian of the Georgia Historical Society. The Society commemorated this event by the presentation of a beautiful armchair from an antique model, the gift being accomplished by many expressions of appreciation of Mr. Harden's services. While he was not present at the Philadelphia meeting in 1876, being kept away by illness, Mr. Harden sent in his name and was enrolled as a charter member, and attended the A. L. A. meeting in 1877 and many subsequent ones. He holds almost the record for continuous service as a librarian, having been appointed assistant librarian of the Georgia Historical Society in 1866, and librarian in 1869, a position which he has held from that day to this, a period of 58 years. His splendid health and clear mind make it probable that his services may be available for some time to come.

OHIO

Cleveland. Case Library, Cleveland, a general library dating from 1846, containing 110,000 volumes and operating on a paid-membership plan, was affiliated with Western Reserve University in November, by vote of the trustees of both institutions.

The Library will remain in its present quarters at 5005 Euclid Avenue for an indefinite time. When the University erects a central library building, as one of the important features in its reorganization, now impending, the Case Library will in all probability be removed to it. The library will continue to be under the control of its present board of five directors, three of whom are also trustees of the University.

The direction of Case Library has been entrusted to George F. Strong, librarian of the Adelbert College Library, which is the central library of Western Reserve University. He will now serve as librarian of both libraries, which are two and a half miles apart.

The present annual membership fee of Case Library, of two dollars, will be maintained; but the free membership privilege will be extended so that it may apply to all teachers, officers, and students of Western Reserve University, Adelbert College, and the Case School of Applied Science, to clergymen, and to officials of the city and of the libraries and museums in and near Cleveland.

Case Library has especially good collections of works in history, biography, art, music, chemistry, and geology.

MISSOURI

Kansas City. A gift of money to the Public Library for the pay collection shows results which will be of interest to those troubled by the pay-shelf problem. The donor's offer was as follows:

"I have had so much pleasure from the use of the library and especially from the pay collection, that as an evidence of appreciation for this and for the uniform courtesy extended by library workers, I wish to give the fifty dollars herewith (bills) for the purchase of new books for the pay shelves. This money is given on condition that it be invested in books for the pay shelves at your usual library purchase price. That the books be rented until the retail price is collected, when they may be transferred to the library for free use. The money collected to be used for the purchase of

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Cash fund report Nov. 1, 1923, to Oct. 31, 1924.

Original amount of fund	$ 50.00	
Rental received Nov. 1, 1923-Oct. 31, 1924	246.10	$296.10
Amount spent for books	287.30	
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1924	8.80	$296.10
Number of books purchased	238	
Number of books transferred to free collection	69	
Amount earned by the 69 transferred	$103.80	
Number of books in rent collection Nov. 1	169	

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Green, Hattie C., *comp.* What shall I read? Gulfport, Miss.: Gulfport Printing Co. 53p. D.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGENCY

Tiffany, Francis B. Handbook of the law of principal and agent; 2nd ed. by Richard R. N. Powell. St. Paul, Minn.: West Pub. Co. Bibl. footnotes. O. $4.50. (Hornbook ser.).

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT. *See* U. S. FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Allen, E. W., *and others.* Work and expenditures of the agricultural experiment stations, 1922. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Bibl.

AGRICULTURE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Schmidt, Gustavus A. New methods in teaching vocational agriculture. Century. Bibls. D. $2. (Century vocational ser.).

See also ELECTRICITY

AMERICAN DRAMA

Faxon, Frederick W., *ed.* The dramatic index, 1923. Boston. O. $7.50.

Koch, Frederick H., *ed.* Carolina folk-plays; 2nd ser. Holt. 12p. bibl. D. $2.

Rockwell, Ethel T. A study course in American one-act plays. A program for women's clubs. Chapel Hill; University of North Carolina. 2p. bibl. O. pap. 50c. (Ext. bull. v. 4, no. 5).

ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Library. Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, Geneva, 1924; reading list. . . . 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 3 mim. p. Nov. 1924.

ARCHITECTURE, COLONIAL

Jackson, Joseph F. A. American colonial architecture: its origin and development. McKay. 3p. bibl. D. $2.

ART, MODERN

Pach, Walter. The masters of modern art. Huebsch. 2p. bibl. O. $3.50.

"ART POUR L'ART"

Egan, Rose F. The genesis of the theory of "art for art's sake" in Germany and in England; pt. 2. Smith College. Bibl. footnotes. O. pap. 75c. (Studies in modern languages).

AVIATION

Kennedy, Thomas H. An introduction to the economics of air transportation. Macmillan. 3p. bibl. D. $2.

BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT—CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION

Bacon, Benjamin W. An introd. to the New Testament. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. $1. (New Testament handbks.).

BOTANY, STRUCTURAL

Chamberlain, Charles J. Methods in plant histology; 4th rev. ed. Chicago. 4p. bibl. O. $3.25.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Lanfear, Vincent W. Business fluctuations and the American labor movement, 1915-1922. Columbia. 2p. bibl. O. pap. $1.50.

CANADA

Dominion of Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Catalogue of publications of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service. 28p. D. pap.

CARLYLE, THOMAS

Carlyle, Thomas. Sartor resartus; . . . ed. by William Savage Johnson. Houghton. 2p. bibl. S. 90c. (Riverside college classics).

CHATEAUBRIAND, FRANCOIS RENE

Spring, H. Powell. Chateaubriand at the crossways. Columbia. 6p. bibl. S. $2.50.

CHICAGO

Chicago. Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Reference Library. List of references to publications on file in the . . . library relating to the Sanitary District of Chicago. 4 mim. p. June, 1924.

CHILD LABOR

Clark, Davis W. Child labor and the social conscience; child labor primer. Abingdon. 2p. bibl. D. $1.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Martens, Frederick H. Wonder tales from far away. McBride. 3p. bibl. O. $2.50.

Power, Effie L., *ed.* Children's books for general reading. A. L. A. 8p. O. pap. 20c.

CHRIST. *See* JESUS CHRIST

CHRISTIANITY

Tillett, Wilbur F. The paths that lead to God: a new survey of the grounds of theistic and Christian belief. Doran. 5p. bibl. O. $4.

CHURCH POLITY

Winslow, Francis J. Vicars and prefects apostolic: a dissertation. Maryknoll, N. Y.: Catholic Foreign Missions Soc. of America. 3p. bibl. O. $1.75; pap. $1.50.

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COAL TAR

Spielmann, Percy E. The constituents of coal tar. Longmans. 15p. bibl. O. $4.25. (Monographs on industrial chemistry).

COMMUNITY LIFE, RURAL

Jenkins, Frederick W., *comp.* Country planning. Russell Sage Foundation. *Bulletin.* Oct. 1924. 3p. (no. 67).

CONDUCT OF LIFE

Jones, Rufus M. Fundamental ends of life. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. $1.75.

CONSUMPTION (ECONOMICS)

Harap, Henry. The education of the consumer; a study in curriculum material. Macmillan. 9p. bibl. D. $2.

COOLIDGE, CALVIN, PRES. U. S.

Woods, R. A. The preparation of Calvin Coolidge. Houghton. Bibl. $1.50.

CORROSION AND ANTI-CORROSIVES

Evans, Ulick R. The corrosion of metals. Longmans. 3p. bibl. O. $5.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

Sutherland, Edwin H. Criminology. Lippincott. Bibls. D. $2.50.

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Earle, E. M. Problems of the Near East. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Intercourse and Education. Bibl. (Internatl. relations clubs. Bibl. ser. no. 2).

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See also CONSUMPTION (ECONOMICS)

EDUCATION

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See also TESTS, EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION—FINANCE

Fowlkes, J. G. School bonds. Bruce. Bibl. $2.25.

EDUCATION—HISTORY

Wodehouse, Helen. A survey of the history of education. London: Arnold. Bibl. (Modern educator's library).

EGYPT—HISTORY, ANCIENT

Bury, John B., *and others, eds.* The Cambridge ancient history; v. 2, the Egyptian and Hittite empires to c. 1000 B. C. Macmillan. Bibls. O. $9.

ELECTRICITY

Trullinger, R. W. Some research features of the application of electricity to agriculture. 1116 Garland Bldg., Chicago: Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. *C. R. E. A. Bulletin.* Oct. 15, 1924. 7p. bibl. (v. 1, no. 2).

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Reed, Amy L. The background of Gray's Elegy; a study in the taste for melancholy poetry, 1700-1751. Columbia. 13p. bibl. D. $2.50.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH. *See* RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

ETHNOLOGY

Smith, Grafton E. Elephants and ethnologists, Dutton. 9p. bibl. O. $6.

Sollas, William J. Ancient hunters and their modern representatives; 3rd ed. rev. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. $6.50.

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Price, George M. The phantom of organic evolution. Revell. Bibls. D. $1.50.

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Lutz, Harley L. Public finance. Appleton. Bibls. O. $4.

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Syracuse (N. Y.) University. New York State College of Forestry. List of publications. 9p. June 1924. (v. 24, no. 20, circ. 43).

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Williams, Samuel C. History of the lost state of Franklin. Johnson City, Tenn.: Watauga Press. 3p. bibl. O. $4.50.

FUEL OILS

Mitchell, H. V. Fuel oils and their applications. Pitman. 4p. bibl. D. $1.50.

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Middleton, Jefferson. Fuller's earth in 1923. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibl. (Mineral resources of the U. S., 1923, pt. 2, 11; 13).

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Buller, Arthur H. R. Researches on fungi, v. 3: The production and liberation of spores in hymenoycetes and uredineae. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. $10.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD

Garrison, William L. William Lloyd Garrison on non-resistance with a personal sketch by his daughter Fanny Garrison Villard; and a tribute by Leo Tolstoi. 20 Vesey st., New York: The Nation (Privately printed). 8p. bibl. D. $1.25.

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Bloch, Eugene. The kinetic theory of gases; tr. by P. A. Smith. Dutton. 3p. bibl. D. $3.

GERMAN DRAMA—HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Rudwin, Maxmilian J. A historical and bibliographical survey of the German religious drama. Pittsburgh. 286p. O. pap. (Studies in language and literature).

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Wilde, Norma. The ethical basis of the state. Princeton. Bibl.

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HALIBURTON, THOMAS CHANDLER

Chittick, V. L. O. Thomas Chandler Haliburton ("Sam Slick"); a study in provincial Toryism. Columbia. 31p. bibl. O. $4.

HEALTH. *See* HYGIENE.

HIPPO REGIUS

Dennis, Holmes V. M. Hippo Regius from the earliest times to the Arab conquest. Princeton. 3p. bibl. O.

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Whitcomb, E. S. Sources of useful information for the teacher of home economics. U. S. Bureau of Education. 18p. June 1924. (Home econ. circ. 19).

HYGIENE—PERIODICALS

National Health Library. A list of health magazines in the U. S. 370 Seventh ave., New York. 10 mim. p.

HYGIENE, PUBLIC. *See* CHICAGO.

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Britt, Matthew, *ed.* The hymns of the breviary and missal; rev. ed. Benziger. 3p. bibl. O. $3.

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Butterbaugh, Wayne E. Principles of importing. Appleton. 9p. bibl. D. $5.

INSTINCT

Bernard, Luther L. Instinct; a study in social psychology. Holt. Bibl. footnotes. O. $3.60.

INTEREST

Ryan, Franklin W. Usury and usury laws; a juristic-economic study of the effects of state statutory maximums for loan charges upon lending operations in the U. S. Houghton. 7p. bibl. D. $2.50.

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IRON

Ashton, Thomas S. Iron and steel in the industrial revolution. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. $5. (Pubs. of the Univ. of Manchester, no. 164; ec. hist. ser., no. 2).

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Piepenbring, Charles. The historical Jesus. Macmillan. 2p. bibl. D. $2.25.

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Wise, James W. Liberalizing liberal Judaism. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. $1.50.

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Gareis, Karl. Introduction to the science of law; systematic survey of the law and principles of legal study; tr. from the 3rd rev. ed. of the German. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. $1. (Modern legal philosophy ser.).

Willoughby, Westel W. The fundamental concepts of public law. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. $4.

See also AGENCY; INTERNATIONAL LAW

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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MAN

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Milwaukee (Wis.) Municipal Reference Library. Municipal home rule; bibl. of material available at the . . . library. 15 mim. p. Sept. 1924.

NATURAL HISTORY—U. S.

Meisel, Max. A bibliography of natural history; the pioneer century, 1769-1865; v. 1. 626 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Premier Pub. Co. 244p. O. $5.

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Wertheimer, Mildred S. The Pan-German League: 1890-1914. Longmans. 10p. bibl. O. $3.50. (Studies in ec., hist. and public law, no. 251).

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Pilcher, M. L., *comp.* War and peace. St. Louis Public Library. *Monthly Bulletin.* Oct. 1924. p. 323-332.

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Drewry, John E. Some magazines and magazine makers. Boston: Stratford. 9p. bibl. D. $2.

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Hibbard, Bejamin H. A history of the public land policies. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. $4.50.

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Case, Adelaide T. Liberal Christianity and religious education; a study of objectives in religious education. Macmillan. 6p. bibl. D. $2.

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Iowa State Teachers College Library. Resolved: that Congress by a two-thirds vote may re-enact legislation which has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. 14 typew. p.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL FARM LOAN BUREAU

Holt, William S. The Federal Farm Loan Bureau; its history, activities and organization. Johns Hopkins Press. 23p. bibl. O. $1. (Inst. for Govt. Research, Service monographs of the U. S. govt. no. 34).

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WAGNER, WILHELM RICHARD

Newman, Ernest. Wagner as man and artist. Knopf. Bibl. footnotes. O. $5.

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WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM

Rice, Richard A. Lord Byron's British reputation; Wordsworth since 1916 (with bibl. of recent books and articles on Wordsworth). Smith College. O. 66p. pap. 75c. (Studies in modern languages).

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Waterman, William R. Frances Wright. Longmans. 7p. bibl. O. $3.50. (Studies in ec., hist. and public law, no. 256).

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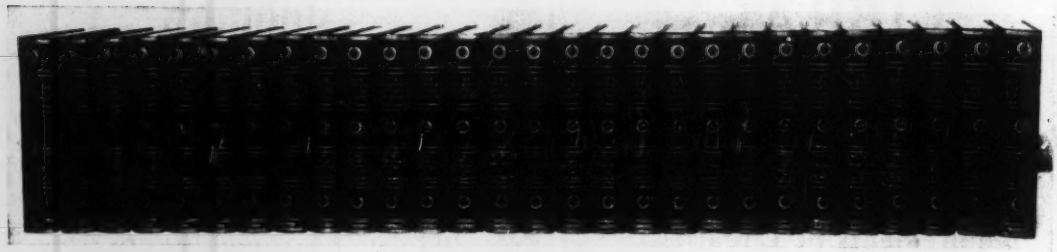

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